THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 47. FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1832. NO. 34.

PUBLISHED BY NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
Near the S. W. Corner of the Diamond.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (every Tuesday and Friday,) at $4 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. ☞It is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at $2 per annum, paid in advance, or $3 if not paid until the end of the year.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,
No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
October 21, 1831.—tf

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.
Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction; price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.
Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL,
DANIEL HICKMAN.

Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R. & J. HALL.
Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.
Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 29, 1830

CIRCULAR.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1831.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission Business* in this place, under the firm of DOBBIN & IRWIN, and that we have taken that spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, lately occupied by Messrs. R. Lindell & Co., where we are prepared to attend to such business as our friends may favor us with.

Mr. Leonard Dobbin will supply the place of his brother, in attending to the business of the house; and with his personal attention, united to a determination of pursuing a well regulated system of attention and punctuality, we hope to prove ourselves worthy the confidence of our friends and correspondents, whose interests it will be our study to promote, adhering strictly to their instructions. H. R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.

February 18, 1831—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,
Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh
March 14.—tf.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut—incorporated by the State of Connecticut—will make insurance against the dangers of Inland Navigation; on Steam, Keel, and Flat Boats, together with their cargoes, as well as on property in ships, on the high seas. Also, against fire, on every description of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained therein.

Their terms will be as favorable as those of any other company in the United States; and all claims upon them will be promptly and liberally adjusted.

WM. W. ELLSWORTH, *President.*
THOS. C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

☞The subscriber, having been appointed Surveyor for this city and vicinity, will make surveys of any of the above specified risks, and forward them to the General Agency at Cincinnati, where the Policies will be executed.

MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Wood and Front streets.
Pittsburgh, 14th Oct. 1831.—1y

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JULIEN DROCOURT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

THOMAS PLUMER, *Executor,*
HENRIETTA DROCOURT, *Executrix.*
July 26, 1831.—tf

ONLY 25 CENTS.

LEE'S UNPARALLELED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, price 25 and 50 cents per box—famous for the cure of Bilious and other destructive fevers, obstinate obstructions of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, sickness of the stomach, removing colds, costiveness, &c. &c.

Dear Sir—Having made use of the various Pills in my family, offered to the public for the past five years, and having found your celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing head-aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, I can have no hesitation in stating, that I believe them, as represented, a most valuable Family Medicine. JACOB SMALL,
Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

CAUTION.—Please ask for Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared by Noah Ridgely—and see that his name is on the outside wrapper—no other are genuine. None of Lee's medicines are genuine without the name of Noah Ridgely on them.

Twenty years.—LEE'S ELIXIR has for twenty years, been a most successful medicine, for the cure of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, asthma, consumptions, and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our citizens have certified.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, of Baltimore.

Dear Sir—I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough, and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse, during which my appetite failed and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertions I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. I bought and used one phial of your valuable Elixir, which restored me to perfect health. Yours, with respect. J. A. SMITH,
Market street, Fell's Point.

Lee's Worm Lozenges, a certain and powerful remedy for destroying all kinds of worms.

Wonderful Tape Worm! A part of a tape worm passed by a lady 40 years old, which measures 3 feet long, and contains three hundred joints. This worm, with two round worms 13 to 15 inches long, and three fourths of an inch round, expelled from a child not five years old, by the use of Lee's Lozenges, are now to be seen at Lee's Family Medicine Dispensary, No. 63, Hanover street, Baltimore.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pain in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard! No remedy ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

Sir—You are at full liberty to use my name in recommending your Lee's infallible Ague and Fever Drops, as, from repeated trials of them in my family, I have always found those Drops to be truly an infallible medicine, never failing to produce a speedy and effectual cure. Yours, respectfully,
MICHAEL WARNER.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion, An excellent medicine for curing tetters, ringworms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops, which give immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns.

Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

☞The above highly approved medicines are sold by appointment, by B. A. FAHNESTOCK and CHAS. AVERY & CO., Pittsburgh, who have just received a fresh supply from Baltimore.
November 4—tf

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure is guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required. E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.
April 15—tf

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET. The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.
☞N. B.—Immediate possession can be given.
February 18—tf

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
March 22, 1831.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore.)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, (*the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,*) where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET,
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

PORCELAIN TEETH.

DR. E. MERRITT—DENTIST,
Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH.
March 4, 1831.—tf

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL: or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, JR. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART. }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
May 14, 1830.—tf.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, May 10, 1831—tf

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR.

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

FOR SALE.

300 REAMS of good Straw Wrapping Paper. GEO. A. COOK,
Sept 20 No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,
FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

THOMAS L. SHIELDS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW:

OFFICE at the South West corner of Market street and the Diamond—entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. Dec. 20, 1831.—tf

A Happy New Year to Sylvester's customers, and the public at large.——Class Number 1, Union Canal Lottery, for 1832, will be drawn 14th January.——Capital $12,000. Tickets four dollars. This is rather a small lottery, but all will have an opportunity to enrich themselves by expending a mere trifle. Letters from abroad need not be post paid, when one or more tickets are ordered. S. J. SYLVESTER.
16 Exchange Buildings, Pittsburgh.
Jan. 3, 1832.

Caps! Caps!!

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. J. SYLVESTER respectfully informs the merchants and inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a store in the Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, where he intends keeping a large and complete assortment of CAPS, suitable for each season. The business will be superintended by N. SYLVESTER, who has given his attention to the manufacturing of the article for several years, and will endeavor, by assiduity and industry, to satisfy those who may favor him with their custom.

☞*Country Storekeepers* are hereby notified, that Fur Skins will be bought or taken in barter for Caps, or the highest price will be paid in cash for Otter, Wild Cat, Rackoon, or Muskrat, next door to the Exchange, Pittsburgh.

S. J. S. is aware that it is yet too early for the sale of winter Caps: he however gives this notice, that those who are in the practice of purchasing in the eastern cities may be aware that the article *will be* kept in every variety—a considerable quantity are daily expected. Aug. 2

JOHN ALEXANDER

Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail
CHEAP CASH STORE,
To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,

ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.
August 2, 1831—tf

TICKINGS AND CALICOES.—Six bales Ashton and Delaware Tickings—Seven cases Calicoes, Blue and Fancy colours: Just received from Eastern manufactories, and for sale by
MOSES ATWOOD,
Nov. 4—tf Corner of Wood and Front Streets

GOOD American made BLACK CAPS, at nine dollars per dozen, at S. J. SYLVESTER'S, No. 16 Exchange buildings, Pittsburgh.
Also for sale, Books, Prints, Segars, and Playing Cards. Oct 7

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.
Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

HOLDERS of Sovereigns, Guineas, and every description of GOLD, can obtain the very highest prices, by applying at this office.—Every description of paper discounted at reduced rates. GEORGE A COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. October 21, 1831.—tf.

NOTICE,

To Country Merchants and others, inclining to purchase Cheap Hardware.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased out the Stock of HARDWARE lately kept by R. H. Gray, corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh, offers the same for sale at cost and carriage. He will continue to *buy and sell* articles of domestic manufacture in the Hardware line, at the old stand, No. 59.

JAMES GRAY.
March 11—tf Fourth street.

IRON WIRE—Manufactured at the Pittsburgh Wire Factory—of superior quality. For sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN, No. 108 Second street. Pittsburgh, Oct. 7, 1831.—tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.—James Reynolds, from Geneva, in the state of New York, has opened a BOARDING HOUSE, in the commodious and pleasant brick building, at the corner of Ferry and Fourth streets, where a few genteel Boarders will be accommodated.
July 1—tf

BAYARDSTOWN STEEL WORKS
PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE public are respectfully informed that these works, under the late firm of S. Broadmeadow & Co., are now continued in operation by S. Broadmeadow, to whom all orders are requested to be directed.

S. Broadmeadow, having had much experience in England, in the manufacturing of this article, has succeeded in making from the American Iron, in Pittsburgh, Steel of equal quality to that imported, to the entire satisfaction of those friends who have favored him with their orders.

Part of the steel made by him has the brand of P. Shoenberger, and subsequently of P. Shoenberger & Son: but as those gentlemen are about to commence the same business, the iron manufacturer's name will in future be discontinued, and the steel manufacturer's name labeled on the bar.

It is considered quite unnecessary, at this date, to say any thing more than to observe that three years' experience has fixed its value, and thirteen of the most respectable scientific mechanics of this city have testified to this, through the medium of the public papers, two years ago. Nov 25

LAW NOTICE.

GEO. W. ACHESON, Attorney at Law—Office in Fourth street, between Wood and Market; adjoining the Office of Discount and Deposit of U. S. Bank. Dec. 9, 1831.—tf.

FOR sale at S. J. SYLVESTER'S, 16 Exchange Buildings—Down Tippets, for the Throat; White Rabbit Skins; Swan Skins; Buckskin Vests; Ladies' Albums; Playing Cards; Engravings; Prints; Sealing Wax; Writing Paper; Quills; Visiting Cards—all of which will be sold very cheap. December 16.

SHOVEL FACTORY.

ORDERS for *Bartram's* Shovels and Spades, double refined Cast Steel Axes, Hatchets, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. &c., sent through the Post Office, or left at the Toll House of the Allegheny Bridge, will be punctually attended to.

JAMES A. BARTRAM, Agent.
N. B.—Smith work done generally at this establishment.
Allegheny Borough, Dec. 9, 1831.—tf

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE
PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call. Dec. 24.—tf.

4-4 BROWN SHEETINGS; 3-4 do. SHIRTINGS; DRILLINGS; Delaware, Ashton and Chester TICKINGS. A new supply just received, and for sale by
MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Wood and Front streets.
November 15, 1831.

NOTES of the Dayton Manufacturing and Banking Company are received at this office at 3 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't
November 1

TO THE PUBLIC.—We, the undersigned, Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded '*Pittsburgh White Lead*—H. BRUNOT,' is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,	Archibald Shaw,
Joseph Jenkinson,	David Glenn,
Robert Menha,	Isaac Rhoads,
E. G. Nelson,	F. S. Byrne,
John Phillips,	A. Westervelt,
Andrew Beggs,	Nath. Whiston,
George Dobbs,	John W. Kane,
James Stuart,	John Hern.

☞Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. Aug. 2—6m.

COPARTNERSHIP.—David W. Miller, (of the late firm of Miller & Clarke,) William Baird and Thomas Baldwin, of Pittsburgh, have this day associated themselves, for the purpose of transacting a *General Agency and Commission Business*, in this place, under the firm of BAIRD, MILLER & BALDWIN, and have rented one of the large brick warehouses on Water, between Wall and Fifth cross streets, where they are prepared to attend to any consignments, and business in general, which may be entrusted to their care and management. Louisville, Nov 1, 1831.

☞Refer to *Allen & Grant*, Pittsburgh, *C. Macallister, Jr. & Co.*, Cincinnati, *A. G. Jaudon & Co.*, or *Macalester & Yorke*, Philadelphia, *Whitall, Jaudon & Co.*, or *Yorke, Macalester & Co.*, New Orleans. Nov 4—tf

F. A. BEMIS & CO.
NO. 24 WATER STREET,

BUILD TO ORDER, Steam Engines;—Also, Boilers, Governors, &c., &c., &c.
Pittsburgh, October 25—tf

RECORDING REGULATOR'S OFFICE—The subscriber has removed his office to No. 33 St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. City and Country SURVEYING attended to as usual. JEAN BARBEAU.
N. B. Maps of Pittsburgh and its Environs, for sale at this office. Nov 15

THE KEEPSAKE, for 1832, with seventeen engravings, by the most eminent Artists.

Classical Library. No. 5—Sallust, translated by William Koxe, with improvements and notes; complete in one volume. Just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO.
Dec. 30.

EXCHANGE.

UNCURRENT Notes of all the Banking institutions in the United States, bought at the lowest rates of Exchange. *Every description of Gold* wanted at all times, for which the highest premium will be paid. Bank of England Notes, and Broken Bank paper bought and sold. Drafts and Notes of hand collected on all the principal cities and towns in the United States, by GEO. A. COOK, *Lottery and Exchange Broker*, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Dec. 16.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.
Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

BOOKS AT REDUCED PRICES.—S. J. SYLVESTER will sell, at very reduced rates, Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymns, Gems, &c. M'Kenzie's five thousand Receipts will be sold at One Dollar the copy, bound. Jan. 3.

DOBBIN & IRWIN have in store, and offer for sale, on accommodating terms,

250	bags Havana Coffee;
260	do. Rio do.
60	hhds. New Orleans Sugar;
100	bbls. No. 3 Mackerel;
50	do. do. 2 do.
30	do. No. 1 Shad;
5	do. Salmon;
150	tubs No. 2 Mackerel;
20	do. do. 1 Salmon;
600	dry Spanish Hides;
10	boxes best Ky. Tobacco;
20	kegs do. do. do.
23	doz. Painted Buckets;
35	hhds. Tobacco;
10	boxes Havana Sugar;
3	tons Log Wood;
100	bags Turk's Island Salt;
10	bbls. Water Lime;
50	crates Queensware.

Dec. 30.—tf.

THE Subscribers offer for sale a Small Lot of very Choice WINES, consisting of

2 Casks Superior Old Port;
6 Baskets Sparkling Champagne;
3 Boxes Hock;
3 do. Hermitage.

These wines were selected with much care for family use, and will be found superior.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
Nov. 29, 1831.—tf

12,000 DOLLARS!

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 1, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, THE 14th JANUARY, 1832. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery: 9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$12,000 is	$12,000
1		5,000	5,000
1		1,270	1,270
5		1,000	5,000
5		500	2,500
10		300	3,000
20		200	4,000
41		100	4,100
51		50	2,550
51		30	1,530
102		20	2,040
102		15	1,530
1530		8	12,240
11475		4	45,900
34220 tickets,			$102,660

Whole tickets, $4; Halves, $2; Quarters, $1.

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Jan. 3, 1832.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

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11475		4	45,900
34220 tickets.			$102,660

Whole Tickets, $4; Halves, $2; Quarters, $1.

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address
WM. HAMILTON & CO.
No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.
January 3, 1832.

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Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address
JOHN SIBBET,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.
January 3, 1832.

CHINA,
Mantel Ornaments, &c.

THE subscribers are now opening a fresh and splendid assortment of

French Porcelain, Mantel Vases, and Shades;
do do Gold Band Tea Sets;
do do Teas, Coffees, Cake Stands, &c.;
Fine English China Coffees, Teas, Plates, and Bowls;
Block-Tin and Earthen-ware Jelly Moulds;
English China Dessert Setts;
And Fine Printed Dining Sets, New Patterns, of all colors; which they offer for sale on reasonable terms. WETMORE & HAVENS,
Dec. 30—6t. No. 112 Second street.

Wonderful & Astonishing.

THE drawing of the Union Canal Lottery was received on 3d inst. Sylvester distributed to his Pittsburgh customers "*Six Capital Prizes!*" Add to these, within six weeks, $16,000, $10,000, also sold by him, and well may purchasers exclaim, who is equal to SYLVESTER!

Surnamed the "All Fortunate."

For more Prizes apply at 16 Exchange Buildings, where fortunes have been realized. Orders from abroad, need not be post-paid, when five dollars is remitted. Jan. 6

FOR SALE,

A TEN ACRE LOT, near East Liberty, on which are erected a Two Story Frame Dwelling House, Stable, Wagon House, &c. &c., and a well of excellent water near the back door. A thriving young Orchard of choice Fruit Trees; consisting of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, &c. Likewise Gooseberry and Currant Bushes. The land is of good quality, and well adapted to early gardening: it joins John Beitler's lot. It will be sold low for cash, as the subscriber wants to move from this State.

☞Possession will be given on the first of April next, or the middle of March, if required.—Apply on the premises to JAMES JONES.
January 6.—3mo.

POETRY.

REFORM.

We've often thought and p'rhaps 'twill strike
The reader, the Reform Bill's like
  Our subject plate, a wagon;
The fore-horse in the team's a Grey,
And though they're working night and day,
  But heavily they drag on.

For our own part we never mix
In state or civic politics,
  Yet wish "the Bill" may be a
Most sovereign cure for England's ills,
And prove, like Abernethy's pills,
  A perfect panacea.

Without pronouncing on "the Bill"
In praise and censure there are still
  Some things we cant help noting;
For instance, those who t'other day
Got ten pounds for their vote, will pay
  Ten pounds a-year for voting.

In many a wight, whose crippled toe
On cushion rests "the Bill" will blow
  Up hope's expiring embers;
He'll soon discard his gouty shoes,
Bless'd with the liberty to choose
  Another set of Members.

The poor, especially, 'tis said,
Expect "the Bill" will cheapen bread—
  We rather doubt it; still
Some reason in the hope we see—
They've heard so much concerning the
  Provisions of "the Bill".

And should it pass into a law,
Such wonders as the world ne'er saw,
  'Twill bring about we trow;
Since it has clauses which propose,
We're told, to give a voice to those
  Who have no voices now.

Thus, Birmingham, for deeds in arms
So fam'd, though safe from war's alarms,
  Will profit by the plan;
While Manchester, of high renown,
Will send two members up to town,
  By Pickford's caravan.

And Sheffield, too, that shines in steel,
Its benefits will surely feel
  Through all its various trades:
It needs no second sight to see
Its Representatives will be
  Two keen, well-temper'd Blades:

Nay, in the "Commons House," a few
Would have the Colonies vote too,
  How strange 'twould be, some day,
When Parliament for business meets;
To see two members take their seats,
  Returned from Botany Bay.

'Tis more than probable "the Bill"
Will oust a few old members: still
  There must be some who never
Can care about a seat, since they
Would be—could they but have their way—
  Upon their legs for ever.

Our song is sung;—if asked to own
Our party, we would answer—none—
  Whig, Radical, or Tory.
We rank ourselves among the friends
Of those who, scorning private ends,
Seek England's weal and glory. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the National Gazette, of the 6th inst.

In reading, yesterday, our file of the Paris Journal des Debats, we made the following notes, *passim*.

On the 30th October, an interesting and luminous report on the public accounts of 1829, was made to the French Chamber of Deputies, by M. Passy. He treated particularly of the distribution of public office and the number of functionaries. It appears that very many more persons than were necessary, have been employed by the government and in the *administrative* system. The abuse began with Napoleon's rule; it was his policy and that of his principal coadjutors to render multitudes directly dependant on the government; the more places and salaries were created and given, the more personal interests were enlisted for the duration of his order of things. Under Louis XVIII. and Charles X. the same scheme was pursued; mischievous divisions and subdivisions of office and stipend were made, and after the Revolution of July, the fear of producing discontent caused it to be continued, or prevented rectification. Reform is now recommended. The doctrine inculcated on the subject of public service is this—

"Have but few office-holders and stipendiaries, —give them much to do, but *pay them well;* let them be easy as to subsistence, and they will give their faculties more fully and efficaciously to the discharge of their trusts: do not disturb nor remove them arbitrarily; but let the state have the benefit of their experience and increased capacity, as long as possible: a general practice of office hunting is a considerable public evil, and that is begotten or fostered by frequent change; it being understood that dismissal will happen only when misconduct or incapacity is ascertained, there must be more care and animating confidence on the part of the functionary, and less temptation to ill-founded claims or desperate avidity among the common office seekers."

In Italy, immense swarms of insects, intercepting the light of the sun, in October, were considered by the people as precursors of the Cholera Morbus.

The King of Sweden delivered a speech in the first week of October to a deputation of Dalecarlians, who had come to thank him for having given the title of Dalecarlia to his grandson. He remarked to them that it was twenty-one years since he entered the kingdom of Sweden, and that he had reason to be gratified with his whole career. He stated it to be his resolution to maintain peace, if possible, as the greatest of national benefits.

Alphonse de Lamartine has published a pamphlet entitled *Rational Politics:*

The plan of the French government, with regard to grain, or the system of corn laws, is to renounce all prohibitory duties upon importation or exportation, and to adopt a graduated scale of duties, variable according to the increase or decrease of the price of bread. The producer is to be still protected, but the consumer to be secured against scarcity.

General Lamarque asserted lately, in the Chamber of Deputies, that since the year 1789 more than one hundred thousand Poles had died for the French cause or colors.

One of the ablest debates which we have read, took place in the French Chamber of Deputies on the 25th October. It related chiefly to the foreign policy of the government, the proper plan of preparation for war, and the amount of the forces, and dispositions of the foreign powers. M. Thiers particularly distinguished himself by an admirable speech, close, logical, and fervidly eloquent. We should like to see this speech, and Mauguin's reply to it, in the Courrier des Etats Unis. The speech of General Lafayette on the following day is also worthy of being noted and republished.

On the 29th October, at Paris, the ex-emperor Don Pedro, presided with lively interest at the rehearsal of an overture which he composed for the Italian opera.

On the 20th of that month, the old grand council of the Swiss Canton of Berne, issued its "decree of abdication," and proclaimed the new constitution which the Bernese had exacted.

At Kertch in the Crimea, some precious Greek relics have lately been found—ten small statues, six vases, and various ornaments of female attire. A small marble group representing Venus rising from the sea, attended by the Loves, &c. is described as exquisite.

The Italian press has sent forth two new historical novels, which are in great vogue.

Scribe & Castil-Blaze have produced a new comic opera in three acts, for which the music was contributed by the nine principal composers in Paris. The subject of the opera appears to us shocking, but, together with the excellent music, it obtained complete success.

The inutility of *sanitary cordons* against the Cholera Morbus has been acknowledged in Russia and Austria, and all the cordons which were established have been withdrawn. When the Russian government requested the Chinese to take part in precautionary measures, the latter answered that it was a malady which attacked none except those who were afraid of it. On the 24th October the Paris Academy of Sciences received a memoir *in rhyme* on the Cholera. The theory of the poet is that it attacks only the persons who eat and drink poorly, and that good cheer is of course the true remedy. The Duke of Montemart, late French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, has published at Paris the information which the French legation in Russia collected there concerning the Cholera.

In France, trade, manufactures, business generally, and confidence, were reviving in the beginning of November. The continuance of peace was the cause of this salutary change.

General Guilleminot, late French Ambassador at Constantinople, who has been recalled for advising the Sublime Porte to prepare for war with Russia and Austria, on the side of France, attempted to vindicate his conduct in the Chamber of Deputies on the 2d of November last. He insisted that he had received information, perfectly authentic that, a rupture was about to occur between the great powers of the continent. When this was denied, he stated that he would proceed to submit to the Chamber incontestable documents; and he was beginning to open a despatch, when the Minister of Foreign Affairs started from his seat, and exclaimed with vehemence—"I protest against reading of it—it might induce the most serious embarrassments"—General Guilleminot desisted, and made out his case by other testimony.

Victor Hugo has published a new volume of poems entitled *Leaves of Autumn*. Baron Humbolt's new publication is entitled *Fragments of Geology and Asiatic Climatology*. He states that tigers resembling those of the East Indies, and of enormous size, are met with in Siberia.

The division of the Polish army under *Rybinski* underwent the severest sufferings in its retreat from Warsaw. Members of the Diet, ministers of state, generals, magistrates, soldiers, officers, women and children, were without shoes or hats, plunging through the mud, until they reached the Prussian territory.

The commander-in-chief of the French forces which were sent to the Morea, has published a letter with his signature, in which he deplores the loss and extols the character of Count Capo d'Istrias. He states that the Count was an excellent ruler or administrator for Greece, the true friend of the mass of the nation, and the victim of a few aristocratic families and individuals, whose ambition he traversed and repressed. *Eynard*, the celebrated Philhellenist, has made a similar representation in the Paris *Journal des Debats*, and a number of the principal Greek patriots have united in a solemn declaration to the same effect.

Poland.—The mournful silence of the Polish newspapers seems to increase from day to day.—All communications from Warsaw, however mysteriously afforded, agree in stating that the Russians have discontinued their system of "forgive and forget," In the sunshine they are mild. Major Borkiewickie, that solitary example of Imperial grace, is shown every where cum tabula prefixa. "Videte gratiam imperatoris!" But, in the darkness of the night, chariots are filled with poor victims to colonise Siberia! The newspapers dare not state that the newly formed Polish army is destined to march far into Asia! Poor people!—A rumor prevails that a confidential communication from the Russian cabinet is about to be transmitted to the different crowned heads for the purpose of intimating the imperial resolution of uniting and incorporating Poland with Russia! That would be a diplomatic finis Poloniæ!—The latest Russian manifesto indicates something of this nature, by admonishing all good Russians to look upon the Poles as affectionate brothers, sons of the same paternal love! What a cruel farce!—*London paper.*

The following is extracted from the Bengal Chronicle, and exhibits a melancholy state of affairs in India.

"Unhappily for us, we are little more than lookers on at this busy scene. Ships may come and go, trade may fade or flourish, and we are little affected by it, except as it affords food for the newspaper, and through it for ourselves. But although in so far unconcerned, we are not uninterested spectators, and we are now tempted to discussions thereon, which we have neither time nor space to gratify.

For instance—It is hardly necessary to tax the memory of the "oldest inhabitants" to remember the time when the great export of Bengal was its cotton fabrics; and comparatively modern residents have witnessed the period when there were hardly ships enough to carry away that material unmanufactured. For those however of later growth among us, we will just state that between the years 1816 and 1819, the annual average export of raw cotton from Calcutta to Great Britain, was upwards of 350,000 maunds, and about 300,000 pieces of cotton piece goods. What happened in these respects last year (commercial year?) We imported from Great Britain and America, 3,249,555 pounds weight of cotton thread; 1,418,514 pieces of cotton fabrics; 63,157 yards of the same, in descriptions computed by the yard, and 43,480 dozens of kinds which are reckoned by this tale among traders. Against this we have exported to the same countries 9,985 pieces of cotton goods, and 21,363 maunds of the material itself;—not cloth enough to make the mere wrappers of our imports, nor cotton enough to manufacture one-fourth of the thread only which we have received from them!

This is truly a prodigious change. It amounts, taking both sides of the account, as we could show by statements, were not the details too lengthy —to the displacement from local employment in this trade alone of more than a million sterling in capital—to the exclusion from cotton husbandry of at least as many begahs of land and a proportionate quantity of agricultural labor—and to the suppression of a craft which would give food to seven or eight hundred thousand weavers and spinners. It will naturally be asked, how has this great change been wrought about? To this we briefly reply, by the mechanical omnipotence of steam as regards the manufacture, and because they "manage these things better" in America as regards the raw material. Again, is it totally and irrecoverably gone from us? We think not; we believe that there are in train of successful progress proofs that there exist no irremediable obstacles in the soil, climate, or physical constitution of the natives to the working of any description of machinery, or to the growth of as good cotton as is to be found in any part of the globe.

Not long since, a worthy citizen of Philadelphia, having a claim on the French Government, addressed a letter on the subject, directly to King Philippe. He has received an answer, dated 9th October, 1831, from the King's Private Secretary, in which he is informed that the King had read his communication, and that it was immediately transferred to the Minister of the Finances.—This prompt attention to the interests of a foreigner is very creditable to the new monarch, whose general conduct and dispositions are in fact, as rare as praiseworthy, in the regal office. The *Journal des Debats* boasts that it is the policy of the whole executive Government to allay the military fever or excitement of France, —to attract attention and zeal to the pursuits of civil industry, and the reasonable enjoyments of social life; to organize adequate force for defence, but to maintain order and peace as the first of national wants and advantages.—*National Gazette.*

March of Improvement.—They make vests, in Philadelphia, of bronzed leather, which the U. S. Gazette says, are as soft and pliable as cassimere. —*Balt. Patriot.*

"COUP D'ŒIL OF EUROPE."

To the Editor of the London Morning Chronicle.

PARIS, Nov. 5, 1831.

Sir—Let us continue our view, and endeavor to understand the position of Europe at the close of the year 1831.

Norway will only merit a passing word. A million of inhabitants are the most we can assign to it—and this is more an affair of guess than of data or fact. Norway is blessed with a particular code called the Norway law, compiled by Grieffelseld, at the command of Christian V. of Denmark, the great legislator of his country. By this law peasants are free, a few only excepted on some noble estates near Frederickstad. But these peasants now ask for liberty, and must obtain it. The Norwegian peasants possess much spirit and fire —they are frank, open, and undaunted. They never fawn to their superiors, and will not submit to oppression. Amidst the grand and sublime scenery of the southern districts of Norway, the bold and daring mountaineer preserves his independence, and, like the Swiss, whom they resemble, they cling to their rocks, and are animated by a patriotism the most pure and ardent. United to Denmark until the Treaty of 1814, it was then transferred to Sweden, to be holden as an integral state under a Stadtholder. The history of Norway is not void of interest; and although from its geographical position, it has made less progress in the arts and civilization than either Sweden or Denmark, yet the late events in Europe have excited a great interest at Christiana and Bergen; and the Norwegians have demanded many general and local improvements. In some districts the peasants have risen to shake off the chains of vassalage which bound them to their Lords, and the French Revolution of 1830 will lead to the farther amelioration of their condition.

Sweden contains a population of about 3 millions. It is divided into four general states, and each of these is subdivided into provinces. Sweden, before the accession of Gustavus I., was an elective Monarchy. By the union of Calmar in 1397, it was stipulated that the same Monarch (there was always a Holy Alliance in Europe, you perceive, to divide the people like goats!!) should rule over Denmark, Sweden and Norway, and hence Sweden became a tributary kingdom to Denmark. From this state of subjection it was rescued by Gustavus Vasa! of immortal memory, on whom the Swedes, in the beginning of the 15th century conferred the Sovereignty, and made the Crown hereditary, descending to his male issue. Gustavus Vasa was a great Revolutionist, and afterwards a distinguished Sovereign. He was entrusted with nearly unbounded prerogatives, and these were, if possible, augmented by Gustavus Adolphus, the right of succession being then extended to the female line. In the minority of his daughter Christina, the Nobles acquired such an exorbitant authority, that the clergy, citizens, and peasants, resolved on shaking off the yoke. Always a contest between power and justice, as well in Sweden as elsewhere, but happily in the end justice generally triumphs. This proved a favorable opportunity for Charles XI. to obtain a formal cession of absolute sovereignty, which quietly devolved on his son, the famed Charles XII. of Sweden. On his death the Swedes conferred the Throne on his sister Ulrica, but with prerogatives most limited—and she resigned the Crown to her consort Frederick. Sweden has supplied an admirable example in all times of the preservation of the principle of the "sovereignty of the people"—and when the Monarchs who have been elected have turned out refractory or anti-national, they have generally been got rid of. From this period the Swedish Monarchy was the most limited one in Europe till 1772, when Gustavus III. effected a revolution, by which he regained for a moment the absolute Royal prerogatives. But in 1792 he was assassinated, leaving his son Gustavus Adolphus a minor, who attained his majority in 1796.

In 1809 another revolution took place—the King and his family were deposed, and his uncle Charles raised to the Throne, and the Government declared to be monarchical and hereditary, with limitation to the male issue, and on failure the Diet to choose a successor, Charles XIII. having no issue, the Diet in 1810 elected Prince Augustenburg, who died in 1811; when it elected Bernadotte to be Crown Prince, who, on adopting the Lutheran religion, assumed the baptismal designation of Charles John, and succeeded to the Throne without the least opposition in 1818. Charles John still reigns: he is old and infirm, but is beloved and respected. He has been courted by England, flattered by France, and teazed and tormented by Russia. The Court of St. Petersburgh wishes to detach Sweden from both Great Britain and France, and on the death of the present King will most probably renew the intrigues with the Diet to secure new changes and obtain the election of a Prince favorable to Russian views. In Sweden, during the last few years, civilization has made considerable progress. The people are sovereign. Their will is law: and many alterations would now be demanded and effected but from a desire very generally felt to allow matters to remain in their present state until after the decease of the reigning Monarch. The revolution of July, 1830, has however, had its beneficial influence at the Court of Stockholm, and many local and general measures have been adopted by the Government, which would not otherwise have been acceded to. In a few years we may expect to witness further changes in the Government and institutions of that country—and provided the Court of St. Petersburgh shall not succeed in its schemes of effecting a too close alliance with the Diet of Sweden, we have every rational ground for hoping that the cause of liberty and civilization will make rapid and certain advances in this land of popular rights and popular opinion.

Denmark was once a limited and elective Monarchy, but in 1660 it was made absolute and hereditary, by a revolution almost unparalleled in history; a free people voluntarily resigning their liberties into the hands of their Sovereign. The consequences of such fatuity have since been disastrous: and though the reigning Monarch, Frederick VI. is no bad Prince or bad man, yet the peasantry are in a state of vassalage, and are comparatively dirty, idle, and dispirited. The Danes perceive, though but slowly, that they are sadly in arrear when they compare themselves with either the French or English nations. The late events in Belgium have opened their eyes. The spirit of reform has begun to show itself, and Frederick VI. will have some difficulty in repressing the desire for amendment which has been lately manifested. But the Danes will move but slowly. This is the natural result of the action of their Government. No absolute Governments are favorable to arts, sciences, civilization, knowledge and human happiness. Under absolute Governments men may be good merchants, and carry on a trade with the East and West Indies, and Africa, in tallow, hides, pitch, tar, fish, oil, and iron: but under an absolute Government, merchants will be narrow-minded, unenlightened, over-reaching and ignorant. This is the case with the Danes. In a few years more they will themselves perceive this; and then we may look for a revolution, which is certain, ere many winters shall have passed; to take place. I mean not revolutions of blood and carnage, but those which are far better and more durable, those moral revolutions which change the character of the institutions of a country without violence, and yet most effectually alter them.

Russia now invites our attention. She extends from Asia to Europe, from the Frozen to the Pacific Ocean, and Persia, the Caspian Sea, Turkey, Poland, and the Black Sea, are her southern and western boundaries. Her size is monstrous; her influence dreadful; her policy intolerable; her intention always hostile to civilization and human happiness; her thirst for dominion unquenchable; her jealousy most cruel; her government most oppressive; and her destiny is to be decided by revolutions within and by wars without. I never read or pronounce the name of Russia without a thrill of horror. I view it as a vast Colossus which bestrides the two hemispheres. I look upon it as a monster, which lives upon blood and crime. I see it the destroyer of human happiness and human liberty, and I know that until it is attacked there can be no balance of power in Europe; and that until it is overthrown there can be no real security for a permanent peace, as for the progress of civilization. I look upon the friendship of Russia as a curse—the patronage of Russia like the hugs and embraces of a night mare, which destroy repose, and beget weakness and misery; and I would say to France, carefully avoid making any conditions or any treaties, with a power whose only object is to obtain your confidence in order to betray it, and to be let into your secrets and intimacy in order to ruin your reputation, lay bare your weaknesses, and then attack you. The great mass of the inhabitants are as wild and savage as the beasts of prey which overran the forests. The only civilized and cultivated portion was Russian Poland, which lately rose to shake off her oppressors, who approached her again with promises and smiles, but who is now destroying her by confiscation, banishment and death. Out of fifty millions of inhabitants, not five can be said to be truly civilized. A century has scarcely elapsed since even one university was known there. The lower orders are dirty, are great eaters, are attached to strong drinks, are lovers of Saints and Images, and are, of course, superstitious even to insanity. The multitude are so stupid as to adhere with a sort of idolatrous veneration to the clothing and sheep skin robes of former times; and those are most honored who adhere most closely to the yet more savage costume of their barbarous ancestors. The Sovereign of Russia is absolute and despotic. He is the Czar of the North—the despotic descendant of the Son of Basilides—and the unworthy representative of Peter the Great. The invasion of Russia by Napoleon was the greatest, but worst act of his life. His success would have been an immense good to humanity—his failure has tended to rivet the chains which bound and still bind this ignorant and barbarous people. But, notwithstanding the despotic nature of the Russian Government, it is decidedly unfavorable to the progress of liberty in Europe, yet in some provinces slavery will be supported no longer, and either instant concessions must be made, or new insurrections will take place. The last Journals we have received from St. Petersburgh announce, indeed, that Lithuania is reduced to order, and that tranquillity has succeeded to revolt. But this will be but of short duration. At Wilna, the standard of Revolution has not been raised in vain. The Lithuanians cannot, and will not, sink back again to their former state of slavery. The publication of news in the Russian Journals from other countries in Europe, and especially the publication of debates which take place in the House of Lords and Commons in England, and in the Chambers of Peers and Deputies in France, must tend, and do tend, to open the eyes of the middling and higher classes to their real position. The inhabitants of the military provinces are actually demanding ameliorations. Courland, Finland and Volhynia are insisting on concessions. The nations now begin to feel and know that they are slaves; and this is the first great step to their redemption. It is of no use taking a good to a people if they are not prepared to receive and appreciate it. Let them have books and newspapers —and then though the Czar may thunder out his Decrees, or publish his false and cajoling Manifestos, the Russians will in time feel their state of degradation, and will demand that freedom which is their right, and without which they can never be men, but must consent to remain animals. We must not, however, suppose that civilization is not extending, and that rapidly, in Russia, in spite of the Government—in spite of the Censorship of the Press—in spite of its geographical position, which is at the very verge of the boundaries of human improvement, the arts and the sciences; and we must not think that the Czar will be able to prevent, in the process of time, that natural developement of the love of freedom which will result from the circulation of knowledge. But this will be the work of years; I was about to say of ages! No, not of ages; but it will be the work of years, and of many years too, unless the Poles or the Lithuanians, the Volhynians or the Courlandese should again rise and succeed in shaking off the dominion of the oppressor. The government of Russia is not paternal! The government of Prussia may be called so, though the father is severe, and the discipline rigid. But still the government of Prussia is paternal; whereas that of Russia cannot be called so. The Czar is a despot, a conqueror, a lover of absolutism, a believer in Divine right, in passive obedience, and in non resistance, he is convinced that he is commissioned by Heaven to rule on earth, and his will he regards as only inferior to that of God. The Russians are oppressed. Their taxes are enormous. Their military duties and services are most onerous. Nine-tenths are slaves. The remainder support the government, and are slaves to it, on the condition that they, in their turn, may oppress the millions. There are exceptions to this rule—splendid and glorious exceptions—but I speak of the rule—and of the mass. The Nobles are wealthy and insolent to their inferiors, but they tremble at the approach of the Czar, and dare not oppose him without committing the crime of assassination. He is not softened or enlightened or informed by the late European events, or by the revolution in Poland. He looks at liberty as a vast evil, and on himself as the being destined to crush or destroy it. His subjects fear, but do not love him. He reigns, because no one is bold enough to dethrone him; and he oppresses, because no one is daring enough to oppose him. Europe trembles before him—France courts him—England flatters him—Prussia aids him—Austria hates him—Turkey curses him—the Greeks fear him—Spain prays to him—Portugal looks up to him—Norway and Sweden avoid him —Italy hopes to be freed from his patronage and consideration—whilst he himself sits enthroned in snows and projects schemes of conquest, and dreams of preventing the spread of knowledge, liberty, and civilization. But will he do so? No, no; the sun of knowledge will shine on; and tho' it may blind the eyes of Nicholas by the splendor of its beams, it will open the eyes of his subjects by its warmth and its genial influence. This is Russia. In my next letter I propose to take a view of Germany, Holland, Belgium, and Prussia; and in a fourth to glance at Austria, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and Italy. We shall then be prepared for the coming events of the fast-coming year 1832.

Your obedient servant, O. P. Q.

The last number of the African Repository and Colonial Journal, contains, with other interesting intelligence relating to Liberia, a well written diary kept by Mr. J. Mechlin, upon a recent expedition to explore the country adjacent to Mesurado, and learn its adaptation to agricultural purposes. After ascending the river Mesurado for some distance, the exploring party crossed the country to the sources of the Junk River, which is described as not being more than three yards wide, and two feet deep at the point of embarkation, in a canoe, but gradually expanding, until, at ten miles from its source, the stream is 150 yards wide, and deep enough to float a vessel of a hundred tons. At this point, the party embarked in a barge, and the scenery is thus described:

"As we descended the river, it gradually expanded, and at the distance of 25 miles from its source, found it fully a mile wide; it is very winding in its course, in some places describing three-fourths of a circle, and at others, the shores, swelling out on one side, and receding on the other, formed a series of graceful curves, which, at every turn, offered to our view a continued succession of objects, each presenting new beauties to admire. We passed several villages, delightfully situated on the banks and embosomed in groves of plantain, banana, and palm-trees. The shores were covered with vegetation, splendid beyond description. Trees of singular form and foliage, springing from a deep, rich soil, reared their heads to an amazing height, while their branches were covered with a beautiful drapery of vines, forming a dense shade, and hanging in many places in festoons, to the surface of the water. The fertility of the soil gave a depth and vividness to the green, which was finally relieved by the varied hues of the stream, as smooth as a polished mirror, reflected with the utmost minuteness the variegated beauties of the vegetation that clothed its banks. As we approached a native village, groups of the inhabitants would assemble on the shore inviting us by their gestures to land; occasionally, a light canoe might be seen shooting across the stream, while overhead, troops of monkeys pursued their gambols among the trees: in short, every thing combined to give animation to a landscape the beauties of which description can never equal."

A land so beautiful, and soil so luxuriant, is all most sufficient to tempt a white emigrant to leave our colder skies and less kindly vegetation for its sunny clime and gorgeous forrestry; to a colored man, who duly estimated the privilege of the colonists, one would think that the picture would be irresistible, especially with such a snug little back ground as is given in the following description of a native African village:

"The houses are placed without any attention to order or regularity, and are generally of a circular form, with high conical roofs thatched with leaves, and are very dry and comfortable: the eaves project a considerable distance beyond the walls, and form a shade in which the natives, during the heat of the day, recline on rude couches, formed of banks of clay hardened in the sun, and covered with mats; the spaces in front of the dwellings are swept twice a day; and no offals or any kind of dirt is suffered to be deposited within the limits of the town; in fact, no place presents an air of greater neatness than a well ordered African village."

The nations of this region are rather anxious than otherwise, that the colonists should come and settle among them; and Mr. Mechlin appears to be decidedly in favor of the colony availing itself of the agricultural advantages of so fertile a country. The land on either side of the Junk is described as sufficiently elevated to secure it from inundation.

"In some places it gradually rises from the water's edge to the height of 100 to 200 feet; the country a little further removed from the river is higher and more diversified with hill and dale, and covered with dense forests of valuable timber, much of which will answer for ship building. The soil is a deep rich vegetable mould, which, for fertility, equals, if it does not surpass any in our territory, and I am confident, many situations for agricultural settlements might be selected, preferable in point of local advantages to any on the St. Paul's. The communication with Monrovia can be kept up either by sea by means of our small vessels, or by ascending to the head of the river and crossing the narrow strip of land that separates it from the Mesurado."—*N. Y. Amer.*

There has been no little speculation on the subject of a Comet, that, it is supposed, will appear in the course of the present year. In presenting the annexed extract on the subject, we would remark that it has been a topic in Europe, and the people of France having been somewhat alarmed, the French Philosophical Academy some time ago, caused calculations to be made of the subject, and published a report to allay the alarm which had seized the minds of the ignorant classes on the occasion. The result of their calculations went to show that no sort of danger was to be apprehended on the approach of this comet.—The following we find in a paper before us.—*Boston Centinel.*

THE COMET.

The European papers speak of a Comet that will appear within 60,000 miles of the Earth's orbit, some time in the year 1832. If the earth should happen to be in that portion of its orbit, nearest the path of the comet in its approach to the sun, they say its motion will be much disturbed, and serious consequences may reasonably be apprehended. N. Lalande has computed that comets may pass within 30,000 leagues without sensibly deranging the motion of the earth. The comet of 1470 approached so near the earth as to increase its periodical time upwards of two days; and had its mass been equal to that of the earth, it is computed by La Place, the earth's motion in her orbit would have been equally retarded, and consequently have increased the length of the year nearly 40 hours. As no such effect was produced the disturbing force of the comet was considered insensible. The mass of the comet was 15000th part less than that of the earth. In 1454 the moon was eclipsed by a comet; which must have passed within 200,000 miles of the earth—and it is known that no effect was produced by its attractive force, either on the earth or moon. The immense velocity of comets may be a principal reason why they do not sensibly affect the motion of the planets. That of 1680 was calculated by Newton to move at the rate of 800,000 miles an hour, and Boybone observed one at Palermo in 1670, whose velocity he computed to be equal to 2,500,000 miles an hour. The comet of 1456 is best known by astronomers. Its period is computed to be about 75 years, though from its motion being disturbed by the planets it is sometimes longer. It appeared in 1682 very bright; and was looked after with very great anxiety in 1758;—but Clairault determined from calculation that it would not appear till April, 1759.

The increased length of its period be attributed to the influence of Jupiter and Saturn, near which it would pass. It accordingly approached nearest the sun on the 12th of March, 1759. If this is the comet to which the European papers refer it will not appear until 1834 or 5.—The distance of this comet from the sun, when in the extreme end of its orbit, is about 82,000,000 miles; yet it returns regularly, and its period has been calculated by the mathematician within 30 days.

When occupied a few days since, in conversation relating the efforts now making to extend the benefits of education to all classes of citizens, particularly by the establishment of Lyceums and Institutes, I was induced to examine "Johnson's Lives of the British Poets," with a view to the illustration of the subject. The result of a cursory view satisfied me, that even ordinary efforts would soon produce an equality in literary character among all classes.

Johnson has given biographical sketches of fifty-two of the most eminent of the British Poets, and has been enabled to inform us of the parentage of thirty-four of the number.

I have noted below, according to numerical precedence, the classes of society who have produced the British bards:

Sons of Clergymen,	9
of Nobility,	8
of Mechanics,	6
of Lawyers,	5
of Farmers,	3
of Merchants,	3
	34

Probably the remaining eighteen poets, could they be classed according to parentage, would not essentially vary the proportion. If, in a nation where genius and native talents must in a a very considerable degree be affected by artificial grades in society, and by unequal distributions of wealth and patronage such results have been exhibited in a *polite* and *elegant* branch of literature, the stimulants of ambition are surely powerful in a nation that recognizes in its political structure no grades in society that are not founded on merit. Had another field than poetry been examined, it is believed that the exertions of the "middling classes," as they have been styled, would have been much more apparent.—*Connecticut Herald.* A. B.

There is a model of an ingenious engine at the Mansion House, by which a mill, or other machinery may be put in motion, by a new application of heat and cold. A beam is balanced, on each end of which is a copper vessel, communicating with each other by a tube; one of these rests over a fire which heats the water and rarifies the air, whose expansion forces the water through the tube to the vessel at the other end of the beam or lever, which is immediately brought down by its weight. The vessel, now raised beyond the influence of the fire, has its interior so nearly approaching a vacuum that the atmospheric air of the other vessel forces the water back to its former place, thus producing an alternate motion which furnishes the power. A wheel is attached to the model, which is kept in motion by water which is returned into the reservoir, from whence it flowed, without waste. It is an ingenious invention, and from the simplicity of the machinery, if it succeeds on a large scale, must, in a great measure, supersede steam engines. The inventor, Mr. Prouty, of Augusta, is on his way to Washington and New York, in order to deposit a model in the Patent office, and to construct a machine of about thirty horse power.—*Savannah Georgian.*

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—Corrected weekly by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

Ashes, pot, lb.	4 a 4½	Steel, cc. lb	7 a 8†
pearl,	5	sad irons	6†
sc. salts	3½ a 4½	Lead, in pigs	5½§
black salts	4a4½†	in bars	6½§
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$8†
Augers, qr.	6 a 7†	dry, lb.	12½†
Alum, lb.	6†	Shot, all sizes,	7act
Bacon, lb.	5½†	Leather, sole,	24 a 26†
Butter, keg,	8†	upper, doz.	$27a30†
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	45 a 68†	calf skins,	15 a 25§
Beans, sh. bush.	75§	Lard,	8½ a 9§
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2½†
w. crack. bbl.	$4 50†	Molasses,	40§
Beer,	3 †	Nails, Jun. bra.	10d 6½§
Coals, bush.	4½a5†		8d 6½§
Candles, lb.	9		6d 7§
Copperas	2½a3†		4d 8§
Cheese	5½†	other	7 §
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	$1 12½§
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20†
Coffee, g.in bgs.	14a15	Onions, bushl.	$ 1§
Cotton Wool	9a9½†	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3½†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2½†
3-4 Plaids, n. l. y.	11a12†	No. 3,	2½†
4-4 Checks	13 a 21†	letter	2 50 a 4†
3-4 Stripes	17†	crown wrap.	$1 12½
Cot. yarns, lb.	No. 5, 23†	medium do.	$1 75a2†
Flour, obl.	$4a4 50*	paper hang's p.	37a55
Feathers	34a35§	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6½a7†	pkd. mess, bbl.	none
hatcheled,	9a10½*	prime,	do.
Flannels, cy.	4-4 40a50*	Potatoes, bush.	37a43§
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	5*
New herring,	$6a8§	do. K'y.	4½ a 4¾§
shad,	11a12§	Sugar, N. O. lb.	7a7½*
mack'l	6a9†	country,	7§
Grain, wheat bu.	60†	lump,	15 a 16†
barley	40†	loaf,	16 a 17†
rye	33†	Salt,	$3½ §
corn	28§	Soap, lb.	5 a 6†
Glass, 8by 10, box	$3½a4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4½a5†	wire No. 14, 16,	$5
12 by 18,	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$8
Bottles, porter groce	9†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	24†	keg, lb.	5 a 10cts†
½ do.	13†	leaf,	3†
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	8†
pint	62½†	rough	6†
Gun powder, keg	$5½a6†	Tea. Y. H. lb.	90a$1 0*
Hemp, ton	$130§	H. skin,	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb.	15a16§	imperial,	1,35a1,45§
green	5§	Wax, bees'	20*
Indigo, Span lb.	1¾a2¼†	Wool,	40 a 65*
Bengal,	1½ a 1¾†	Wool hats, doz.	$5½a6§
Iron, b. Jun. t.	$120§	Whisk. o. gall.	30a50c†
blooms, Jun	$95§	new	30a31†
rolled	110§	Vices, bright	12½†
sheet, cwt.	9½§	black	9½ a 10†
pig, ton	$ 40§	4-4 br. Sheetg.	11 a 12†

REMARKS—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

J. SHIDLE'S

Paper Hangings Factory,

LOWER END OF PENN STREET.

THE subscriber would inform the public, generally, that he has just returned from the eastern cities, where he has made arrangements by which he will receive the latest patterns of Paper Hangings, and of the greatest variety; and is just now opening, at his factory, an assortment of the most splendid *French* and *Eastern* Landscape, Rainbow and Glazed WALL PAPERS, with corresponding Velvet and Imitation BORDERINGS, ever offered in this city. He has also brought with him a variety of new patterns, which were cut to order, and are now working off. He would invite the public to call and judge for themselves. ☞ Orders promptly filled, with a liberal discount for cash or approved paper.

N. B.—The subscriber has also a variety of small VIEWS, taken from French and Italian scenes, suitable for fireboards. J. S.

Pittsburgh, Nov 11, 1831—w1y

BYAM'S CHEMICAL EMBROCATION;

OR, LIQUID OPPODELDOC.

THIS article is considered by the first Physicians in the United States to rank higher than any other composition in existence, for the following complaints, viz: Bruises, Sprains, Gout, Rheumatism, Cramp, Numbness, Weakness or Stiffness of the Neck or Joints, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Stings of Insects, Vegetable Poisons, &c. &c. It is applied both to man and beast.

BYAM'S CELEBRATED GENUINE PHYSICAL DROPS,

Preventive against Fevers, composed of roots and herbs—recommended by the first families in the city of Philadelphia.

This medicine is almost a sovereign remedy against the Fever and Ague: if taken in season, it will discharge bile from the stomach, cure coughs and colds and weakness of the breast: it will purify the blood, create an appetite, and cure the most inveterate headache. For worms in children, it is a most efficacious medicine. It is much recommended in cases of the measles, &c.: and it is acknowledged that many lives have been preserved by the use of this medicine, in cases of the yellow fever. Observe that none are genuine without the stamp on the cork of the only proprietor, E. BYAM, *genuine*, and each label signed with his own hand writing, E. Byam. Price per bottle 25 cents.

☞ This certifies that myself, wife, and one of my children, were afflicted with the fever and ague for several weeks, and applied the usual remedies, but to no effect. Having heard of Byam's Physical Drops, I had the curiosity to give it a trial; and by the use of two bottles, we were all cured in one week's time JACOB PETERSON.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1831.

☞ Considering it a duty I owe to mankind, I hereby declare that, having been afflicted with dyspepsia through the heat of the summer months in 1830, and not being able to attend to business for much of the time, I tried many resources and much medicine to no relief; and hearing of Byam's Drops, I immediately tried a bottle, which relieved me so

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1832.

NEW YORK CANAL.—From the Albany Daily Advertiser, we collect the following account of the canal tolls in that State.

1821, - - -	$ 2,200
1822, - - - -	44,486
1823, - - - -	89,938
1824, - - - -	319,340
1825, - - - -	521,343
1826, - - - -	750,759
1827, - - -	847,759
1828, - - -	897,265
1829, - - - -	771,685
1830, - - - -	1,056,922
1831, - - -	1,222,423

CONSISTENT.—The legislature of Georgia has passed the following laws, during the present session.

One for the survey and division of the Indian lands in Georgia, among the citizens of that State.

One for the abolition of penitentiary imprisonment, and for the restoration of the barbarous modes of punishment, by whipping, *cropping*, &c.

A third bill has passed through one body of their legislature, and is expected to pass through the other, repealing all laws against dueling. Truly, the rulers of that state seem determined to signalize themselves, and to maintain the reputation which their predecessors earned in the Yazoo business,

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It is stated, in Holmes' Annals, that in 1732 the population of the colony of New York was computed to be nearly 65,000
Of Pennsylvania, above 30,000
Of Virginia, - - 60,000
Of South Carolina, 10 or 12,000

SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO: EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO—It is now just one hundred years since the first project of the settlement of Georgia was formed, by some enlightened philanthropists in England. We find the following remarks upon this subject in Holmes' Annals, Vol. 1—page 552.

"At this critical period, a number of persons, from combined motives of patriotism and humanity, projected the settlement of this vacant territory. By this measure it was intended to obtain first possession of an extensive tract of country: to strengthen the province of Carolina: to rescue numerous people in Great Britain and Ireland from the miseries of poverty; to open an asylum for persecuted or oppressed protestants in different ports of Europe; *and to attempt the conversion and civilization of the natives.* "*The benevolent founders of the colony of Georgia, perhaps, may challenge the annals of any nation to produce a design more generous and praiseworthy.*"

Such were the intentions—such the design of the benevolent founders of that colony. How different is the policy of the present rulers of Georgia!! What a wonderful change has one hundred years produced!—Then, it was to convert and civilize the natives; now, it is to harrass and expel them from their native soil.

LIES OF THE DAY.—In one set of newspapers, we see it asserted "that Mr. Wirt was greatly disappointed by the refusal of the National Republican Convention to nominate him; and that his mortification on this account, added greatly to the violence of his illness."—In another set of papers, it is asserted "that the National Republican Convention offered to nominate Mr. Wirt, but that he had positively refused to accept sheir nomination."—Now, these statements, we are sure, are both equally and totally false. That the convention could not have offered to nominate Mr. Wirt or any other person than Mr. Clay, is most certain, because we believe, with the exception of some half a dozen or so, the delegates were instructed and restricted to the nomination of Henry Clay; and the nomination of any other person would have been a gross violation of those instructions. For this same reason, Mr. Wirt must have known that it was morally impossible that he could be nominated. To expect a nomination by the National Republican Convention, under these circumstances, would evince on his part, a total want of observation and discernment, and an entire absence of all interest in, or attention to, the proceedings of the party constituting that convention; and yet, those who assert that he expected a nomination, assume that he was deeply interested in those proceedings. But, suppose Mr. Wirt had entertained the most preposterous expectation which is ascribed to him, is he the man that would permit such a disappointment to prey upon his mind, and to add to the horrors of the Influenza?—We think not. Twenty-three years ago, when he was in the very prime of life; when this kind of ambition for office, if it existed in his breast at all, would be the maddest, he resisted all its wiles and allurements, when placed before him by Mr. Jefferson. The assurance of Mr. Jefferson, that by coming into Congress he would become *the Colossus of our Republican Government*, had, at that time, but little influence upon his well balanced mind. Surely, then, it is not probable that after the lapse of twenty-three years, when age had chilled ambition, and religion and piety had chastened his heart, he would look so eagerly, so anxiously, for a nomination by a convention which, *in the very act* of nominating him, would violate all its instructions, transcend all its authority, and thus render the nomination valueless.

We repeat, then, our most thorough conviction that the National Republican Convention never offered to nominate Mr. Wirt; that Mr. Wirt never rejected a proffered nomination by that convention; that Mr. Wirt could not have expected a nomination, and of course, could not be mortified by not receiving it.

RAIL ROADS.—We observe that there are several bills before the Ohio Legislature, for the incorporation of Railroad companies. One of these, it seems to us is of great interest to our city and state. It is that which incorporates a company, with a capital of one million of dollars to make a Railroad from Lake Erie to the Ohio, thro' the eastern counties of that state. This road must pass through New Lisbon, or else cross the Little Beaver at some point east of that town, so that either at New Lisbon, or at the point east of it, where it crosses the Little Beaver, it must intersect the route of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railway. From this point of intersection to the Ohio river, the route may be one and the same; so that one improvement will answer the purposes of both companies, and that part of the Railway which would lie between Pittsburgh and the point of intersection, would not only afford a mode of communication with the Ohio canal, and the whole interior of that state, but also form a part of a continuous Railroad to Lake Erie, through the well cultivated counties of Trumbull, Geauga, Ashtabula, and the northern and most fertile part of Columbiana.

On the 30th December, Mr. Benton's bill to abolish the duty on Alum Salt, being before the House, he moved to refer it to the Committee on Finance—Mr. Dickerson moved to refer it to the Committee on Manufactures. The following was the vote on Mr. Benton's motion:—

AYES—Messrs. Benton, Bibb, Brown, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, *Hill*, Kane, King, Mangum, Miller, Moore, Smith, Tazewell, Troup, Tyler and White—17.

NOES—Messrs. Bell, Buckner, Clay, Dallas, Dickerson, Dudley, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Huana, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnston, Knight, Marcy, Prentiss, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Tomlinson, and Wilkins—22.

On the 5th instant, Mr. Benton's bill to reduce the duty on Indian Blankets, being before the House, he moved to refer it to the Committee on Finance, and Mr. Dickerson, to the Committee on Manufactures. The following was the vote on Mr. Benton's motion:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, *Hill*, Kane, King, Mangum, Miller, Moore, Tazewell, Tipton, Troup, Tyler, and White—17.

NOES—Messrs. Bell, Buckner, Clay, Dallas, Dickerson, Dudley, Ewing, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnston, Knight, Marcy, Naudain, Prentiss, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Tomlinson, Webster, Waggaman, and Wilkins—25.

So that every anti-Jackson Senator voted in favor of the reference to the Committee on Manufactures, and the only Senators, north of the Potomac, who voted for the reference to the Committee on Finance, in either case, were *Isaac Hill* and *Gen. Smith*—Jacksonmen.

COMMUNICATION.

On the morning of the 11th instant, in Saint Clair township, at the residence of her husband, Robert Burke, Esq., Counsellor at Law, Mrs. ROSAMOND BURKE, in the 20th year of her age.

The funeral will leave the late residence of the deceased at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will arrive at the east end of the Monongahela bridge, at about half past 11 o'clock, A. M. Jan. 13.

COMMUNICATION.

The Managers of the Female Benevolent Society would take this method of returning their thanks to those gentlemen who contributed so generously toward relieving the wants of the poor and needy, and acknowledge the receipt of $301, collected by several individuals; together with the following donations. From the Snag Marines, $63; from the Brokers, $66; the avails of a Concert, given by the Amateurs of the city, $20; from Mr. Bond, $10.

Free Masonry.—During a very recent visit to Baltimore and Washington, we have had, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, ample opportunities of conferring with many distinguished Masons from nearly every state in the Union, and that all, with one accord, have united in the opinion, that it is the course of expediency, of wisdom and of patriotism, that the Institution should be entirely and forever dissolved. And it has been agreed to call a convention of Masons holding this opinion, to assemble at New York early in the ensuing season, to deliberate upon the best means that can be adopted, with a view of producing so desirable a result.

For the first time in our Government, now in its forty-third year, an ex-President has, in the case of Mr. Adams, become a Member of the National Legislature. Is it not a curious coincidence, that, on the roll of the Members, the names being thereon placed alphabetically, the name which stands *at the head of the List* should be that of this very individual—John Quincy Adams. It so strikes us.—*Nat. Int.*

Miami Canal.—The number of barrels of *Flour*, *Whiskey*, *Pork*, and *Linseed Oil*, forwarded from this place by the canal, during the last three years, is as follows—taken from the Collector's books.

	Flour.	*Whiskey.*	*Pork.*	*Oil.*
1829	27,121	7,378	3,429	423.
1830	56,864	7,142	3,497	281.
1831	59,550	5,602	4,244	344.
Total	143,535	20,122	10,170	1,048.

During the year 1831, the bacon and bulk pork shipped from this place, amounted to 563,000 lbs. and 4,714 kegs of lard were sent off within the same time.

The tolls collected at this port in 1831 was $12,047 64. It was $10,541 10, in 1830, and $6,738 81 in 1829.—*Dayton Journal.*

Abstract of Congressional Proceedings.

Wednesday, Jan. 4.—In the Senate, Mr. Benton, on leave, introduced a bill to reduce the duty on Indian blankets and other Indian goods; which was read and ordered to a second reading. After the presentation of petitions, and second readings of bills, the bill providing for the settlement of the claims of certain states of interest on advances made by them to the United States, during the late war, was ordered to a second reading. The following bills were passed: The bill for the relief of John Proctor; the bill for the relief of John B. Taylor; the bill for the relief of Henry H. Tuckerman; the bill for the relief of Roberston, and Bainwell; and the bill for the relief of William J. Quincy, and Charles E. Quincy. After spending a short time in the consideration of Executive business, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, among the resolutions introduced, was one by Mr. Davis, of South Carolina, calling on the Committee on Foreign relations to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number of our Ministers resident abroad, above the rank of Charge d'Affairs, to three, viz: to England, France, and Russia. It was adopted, on a division, by a vote of—ayes 89. Mr. Drayton submitted a resolution on the subject of increasing the pay and emoluments of naval officers of similar rank in the army, which was also agreed to. Mr. Drayton likewise introduced a bill, from the Military Committee, to increase the pay of armorers in the army of the United States, which was read twice and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. The resolution of Mr. Blair, of Tennessee was together with the amendments, laid upon the table, on the motion of Mr. Wickliffe. The remainder of the sitting was occupied in the consideration of private bills.

January 5.—In the Senate, an animated debate grew out of Mr. Benton's motion to refer the bill reducing the duty on Indian blankets and other Indian goods to the Committee on Finance, and Mr. Dickerson's motion to refer the same bill to the Committee on Manufactures, in which Messrs. Benton, Dickerson, Brown, Buckner, Tyler, Clay and Smith participated. The motion of reference to the Committee on Finance was lost, yeas 17, nays 25, and so the Committee on Manufactures prevailed, yeas 25, nays 18. The following bills were read a third time, and passed: The bill for the relief of William Forsyth; the bill for the relief of Charles Cassedy; the bill for the relief of Lewis Anderson; and the bill providing for the settlement of the claims of certain States for interest on advances to the United States made by them during the last war. Several petitions and resolutions were presented, and several bills from the House passed through their first and second readings, and were referred. After spending a short time in Executive business, the Senate adjourned over to Monday next.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution of Mr. Heister calling upon the Postmaster General for information, and his opinions on the subject of reducing or abolishing the postage on newspapers and periodical publications, was taken up, and after some discussion, laid on the table, upon a statement that the question was then under the consideration of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, and would speedily be reported on to the House. A resolution offered by Mr. Williams to rescind the rule of the House which allots only one hour of the day to the consideration of reports and resolutions, was, in a modified shape, adopted. The consideration of the South Carolina claims' bill was resumed; and an animated debate followed, in the course of which Messrs. Adams, McDuffie, Speight, Everett, of Mass., Burges, Williams, Drayton, Reed, of Mass., Davis, of Mass., severally addressed the House. A motion to commit the bill to the Committee of Claims was negatived, without a division; and at 4 o'clock the House adjourned.

Jan. 6.—The Senate did not sit.

In the House of Representatives, Gen. Hawkins, of North Carolina, appeared and was qualified, and took his seat. A number of bills were reported, and among them the naval appropriation bill for the year 1832, which was read twice, committed to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Mr. Kerr, from the Committee on the Territories, reported a bill establishing the territorial government of Ouiscousin, which was also read a first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. The report of the Committee of Claims on the South Chrolina claims was ordered to be printed. The remainder of the day was devoted to private business.

The intelligence from England indicates some apprehension in the public mind as to the fate of the Reform Bill, and implies perhaps some irresolution in the Ministry. It is asserted that no hope is to be entertained of the conversion of a sufficient number of peers to carry the bill on a second introduction of it. A new creation is attended with difficulties, as has been before stated. Under these circumstances, from the silence of the Ministry, and from the frequent appeals of the Reform journals both to the Ministry and the Nation, as if there were some doubt as to the firmness of the former, it has been rumored that the administration would be forced by the difficulties of its situation to resign. But this seems impossible. The timidity of such a course could only be paralleled in our apprehension by the rashness of the Anti-Reform party in taking office. They would be met by an angry excitement in the nation, before which they could not possibly stand; and, between the two parties, a third might, and very probably would, find the means of driving disturbances to their uttermost point, and produce the revolution which has been predicted. In France, where a similar difficulty exists, it has been suggested that the Chamber of Deputies would be resolved into a Constituent Assembly. One of the British country journals declares that if the Reform Bill does not become a law in three months, the existence of Lords and Bishops will become a matter of history. This sort of menace is probably made with very little idea of things coming to such an extremity. It shows, however, the temper of a certain party, and it would be difficult to resist something like the same conclusion, taking the violent excitement described by the Reform journals, and the failure of the measure together. We hope the doubt will be solved, and the question settled, by the passage of the bill; a result too obviously necessary to permit a supposition of the Ministry's defeat.

The subject of the Cholera is involved in some doubt, though it is evident that the matter has been exaggerated. The idea of its contagiousness is rejected by persons who have had ample opportunities of knowing the disease. It is an absurd thing enough, that while quarantine regulations are enforced by sea, the land communications with Sunderland remain uninterrupted. Lord Londonderry, it will be seen, means to give a practical demonstration of his own belief of the exaggerated alarm, by remaining in the infected neighborhood. With the Cholera, the incendiary acts frequent in the country, and the unsettled state of politics, the condition of England is not at this moment very enviable.—*Balt. Amer.*

Safety of Steam Engines.—The Societe d'Encouragement of Paris have decided upon granting two premiums—"one to him who shall perfect and complete the means of safety which have hitherto been employed or proposed, against explosions of steam engines and other boilers, or point out better ones; the other to him, who shall invent a form, and a construction of a boiler, which will prevent or annul all danger from explosion."

Each of these premiums shall be two thousand francs, and decreed to any Frenchman, or foreigner, who shall be deemed most worthy of it.

The method proposed must have been tested by at least six months' trial in a steam engine of high pressure, of ten horse power or larger, on a boiler of equal force. The efficacy of the proposed improvement, must be duly authenticated, and the inventor must renounce any intention of securing patent privileges. The memoirs, designs or models, reports or certificates, must be sent before the first of July, 1832.—*Ann. des Mines.*

LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK.

Extracts from the Message of Governor Throop, of New York, delivered on the 3d inst.

"The financial condition of our state is a source of congratulation. We have large funds secured for common schools and literary purposes; a large capital has been vested in internal improvements; and the state owes no debt except for the construction of its canals.

"By a law of the last session, all the fiscal accounts of the state are to be closed on the thirtieth day of September, instead of the thirtieth day of November, as formerly established.—The exhibit therefore for the present year will embrace the transactions of ten months only, and the sums given, must be taken with that qualification.

"The canal debt amounted, on the first day of January, 1831, to 7,825,035 dollars. 9,653 dollars of the stock has been cancelled, and 240,263 dollars has been borrowed during the past year, for continuing the works upon the Chemung and Crooked Lake Canals, so that the debt on the first day of January, inst. amounted to 8,055,645 dollars.

"The receipts into the treasury of revenue on account of the canal funds during the past year, to the 30th day of September last, are: On account of tolls, 722,896 dollars, from other sources, 307,012 dollars. These receipts, however, do not include the collections of tolls and salt duties for the month of September, as the arrangements with the depositing banks do not make these collections payable into the treasury until the 15th day of October.

"The expenditures for the same time, on account of interest, repairs, superintendence, &c. amount to the sum of 506,866 dollars; which deducted from the receipt leaves 523,045 dollars, which has been added to the fund under the control of the commissioners, applicable to the extinguishment of the canal debt.

"This fund amounting to 2,238,198 dollars, and which deducted from the canal debt, leaves the balance of that incumbrance 5,817,447 dollars, is either invested in stocks or deposited in banks, at various rates of interest, from a three and a half to five per cent.

"It may be satisfactory to state, in addition to the operations of the fiscal year, that the amount of tolls received upon the canals up to the time of closing the navigation, is 1,222,423 dollars, of which 28,988 dollars were received from the Oswego and Cayuga and Seneca canals.

"The nominal amount of the general fund, on the 30th day of September last, was 1,131,221 dollars; its real value is supposed to be 804,987 dollars. The estimated receipts from it, applicable to the expenses of the government for the ensuing year, is 112,100 dollars. The estimated expenditure for the same time is 269,967 dollars. The actual payments out of the treasury during the past year, up to the 30th day of September, for the ordinary expenses of the government, including the incidental appropriations of the last session of the Legislature, amounted to 265,502 dollars.

"The amount of expenditures above the actual receipts of revenue, was paid out of the receipts into the treasury from the principal of the general fund, avails of the sales of escheated lands, and principal and interest of the school fund. The contributions from the last mentioned source will be refunded by a transfer of securities from the principal of the general fund. * * *

"The number of school districts and pupils instructed, have increased since the last year. There are 9,316 school districts in the state, and 8,818 of them have made returns according to the statute. The returns show 508,657 children between the ages of 5 and 16 years; and 505,943 have been instructed in the schools from which returns have been received. The amount of money paid to teachers, derived from the public treasury, town taxes and funds, and voluntary contributions, is 605,729 dollars.

"The county poor-house system has been voluntarily assumed by so many counties, that we are permitted to hope that no compulsory legislation will be necessary to insure its universal adoption. It has had the effect of providing more effectually and comfortably for the needy, and of repressing idleness; and when in complete operation, it will save to the people of the state, in poor rates alone, an amount equal to one half, and probably much more, of the extraordinary expenses of the government. * * *

The Tariff.—The debate in the Senate, on the 30th ult. of which extracts are given in the opposite page, arose on a motion of Col. Benton to refer his bill to abolish the duty on Alum Salt, to the Committee on Finance. The question was decided in the negative, ayes 17, noes 22.—On Thursday last, the Colonel moved to refer his Blanket Bill to the Committee on Finance, which was also lost, ayes 17, noes 25—and like his Salt Bill it was then referred to the Committee on Manufactures, by a vote of 25 to 18! ☞The firm manner in which these insiduous attacks have been met, afford a pleasing assurance that the present protection of American industry is safe in the Senate.—*Cham. Rep.*

There was deep iniquity in the negotiation by which the Choctaws have been driven farther into the regions of the west, from their own homes. Even yet we trust, it is not too late for a congressional inquiry. We presume that it would be a hard matter to elicit the truth; but we have information, recently procured on the spot, that some of the President's own household, and a late and favorite minister, are deeply concerned in choice Choctaw Reservations. Give us light.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Culture of the Vine in Pennsylvania.—A gentleman near Harrisburgh, is said to have made, this year, from the produce of a vineyard planted four years ago, and occupying only three acres, eighteen barrels of wine, worth $20 each.—*Poulson.*

An Official Description of the Belgian Flag has been received at the Department of State; it contains three vertical stripes, of which that nearest to the Staff is black, the middle one yellow, and the outer red.

It is stated in the Report of the Paymaster General, which accompanies the Report of the Secretary of War, that within the last *eight* years, upwards of *nine millions of dollars* have been disbursed by that department in small sums, without the loss of *a single cent* to the Government, and without having had resort to a single coercive measure to compel a more prompt settlement of accounts.

DIED,

At Blair's Gap, on Sunday last, JOHN BLAIR, Esquire, for many years a member of the Legislature, and during a long life, an active and enterprising citizen. He was aged about sixty four years.

At Mr. J. A. Chevallie's, in Richmond, Va., on Saturday night, Dec. 31, Mrs. ELIZA PARK CUSTIS, grand daughter of the late Mrs. General Washington, aged 55.

STEAM BOAT NEWS.

ARRIVED.

January 10, Elk; Utility.

DEPARTED.

January 9, Woodman,*
10, Choctaw,*
10, Michigan,*
11, Napoleon,*
11, Highlander,
11, Planter,*
12, Elk,
12, Boston,*
12, Statesman.*

* New Boats.

ENGRAVINGS AT AUCTION.—P. McKenna will sell, on Friday evening, a case of fine Engravings. They will be exhibited on Friday morning immediately over the sale room, up stairs. Jan. 13

TO BE LET,

A TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE and Lot of Ground, on Liberty street, near the Jackson Foundry, now occupied by James Murphy.

ALSO—A Lot of Ground in Virgin Alley, nearly in the rear of the above. For terms, inquire of W. W. IRWIN,

Liberty street, between 3d and 4th streets.
Pittsburgh, January 13, 1832.—tf

A SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS, on Saturday evening next, part of a Library of a Gentleman deceased, Jan. 13.

AMERICAN RAIL ROAD JOURNAL.

THE subscriber is now publishing a weekly paper, called the AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL. A principal object in offering the proposed work to the Public, is to diffuse a more general knowledge of this important mode of internal communication, which, at this time, appears to engage the attention of almost every section of our country.

The American Railroad Journal is printed on a sheet of the largest size, (mammoth) and put up in a convenient form for binding, each number containing sixteen large octavo pages of *three* columns each. The selections, upon the subject of railroads and other works of internal improvement, will be from the best authors, both of Europe and America, and will be occasionally illustrated by engravings. A part of this Journal will be devoted to the subject of internal improvement—giving a history of the first introduction of railroads into England and their improvements to the present day. It will also notice the meetings, in different sections of the country, upon the subject of railroads. The remaining part of the paper will contain the *Literary, Miscellaneous and News* matter of the *New York American, as prepared for that paper*, omitting *all political* subjects, except such as are of general concern.

The terms of the American Railroad Journal are *Three* dollars per annum, *payable in advance;* and will not be sent without. Any person who will obtain eight subscribers and remit the amount, shall have a copy gratis: and to companies of *ten* subscribers, who associate and remit twenty-five dollars, it will be sent for $2,50 each. per annum. The Journal will be sent for *any* length of time desired, if paid in advance. It will be published on *Saturdays.*

Letters upon the subject of the *American Railroad Journal* may be addressed, free of postage, to the publisher and part proprietor,

D. K. MINOR,
No. 35 Wall street, New York.

☞The second number of the Journal will be issued on the 7th of January—and on the Saturday of each following week. The numbers from the commencement, will be forwarded to all the subscribers until the end of the *first* half year.

NEW-YORK AMERICAN, TRI-WEEKLY.

The *New York American* is now published *three times a week*, in addition to the *Daily* and *Semi-weekly*, as usual. This arrangement is made to accommodate a large class of business men in the *country*, who are desirous of seeing the *advertisements* of the day, yet are unwilling to encounter the expense of subscription and postage of a daily paper. By this arrangement, it will easily be perceived, their wishes may be gratified, at *one half* the expense of a daily paper, as most of the advertisements, both of the *Daily* and *Semi-Weekly* papers, will appear in the *Tri-Weekly* American; and the reading matter as published in the Daily paper. It will be issued on *Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays*, at *Five* dollars per annum, in advance,—to subscribers *out* of the city of New York, and forwarded, according to their order, and for *any* length of time.

All letters relating to the *Tri-Weekly American* may be addressed to the Publisher and part Proprietor, D. K. MINOR,
No. 35 Wall street, New York.

☞The New York American is published *Daily* at $10 per annum, and *Semi-Weekly*, at $4 per annum, *in advance*, as heretofore, at No 35 Wall street, New York.
Jan. 13.—6w.

Managers' Office, Pittsburgh.

PRIZE LIST OF THE U. C. LOTTERY: Class No. 26, for 1831. ☞Victory Complete—Our Competitors are all beaten, routed, overwhelmed!!——More brilliant luck from Cook's "Prize Selling" Offices.——Numbers 27, 34, 49, the Grand and Splendid Capital of $25,000!! was sold at the Subscriber's Wheeling office, by Clarke & Cook.

This is but an item to be added to the most brilliant catalogue of prizes ever sold by a Broker in the world—"Now look on this picture." In addition to the above splendid capital, the Pittsburgh Office distributed the following "comfortables:"

Nos. 34, 39, 50, a prize of $1,000, Club, Pittsb'g
50, 53, 58, " 1,000, Paris, Ky.
37, 39, 58, " 1,000, Wh'ling, Va.
27, 53, 58, " 1,000, Circleville, O.
34, 49, 58, " 1,000, Club, Pitts.
34, 37, 40, " 1,000, Counter, Pitt.
27, 34, 37, " 500, Club, Pittsb'g
37, 49, 58, " 500, do.

The lucky holders are all invited to call and receive their prize money.—Blanks you may obtain any where, but for prizes, apply, if you value wealth, to the constant prize seller,

GEO. A. COOK,
Agent for the Managers, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Jan. 13, 1832.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS!!—Again triumphant! Once more SYLVESTER leads the way. It is now admitted by all persons conversant with Lotteries, that Sylvester is pre-eminent in selling capitals and enriching individuals.—Among other prizes distributed by Dame Fortune's Agent, are $30,000——$25,000——24,000——4 of $20,000, and 25 of 10,000 dollars. Within a few weeks he sold and paid Sixteen, and Ten Thousand Dollars.

The Lottery draws on Saturday; if you want $12,000, invest $4 at SYLVESTER'S.
Jan. 13.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Alexander Towar, James Hogan, and David M. Hogan, heretofore carrying on the Bookselling Business, under the firm of *Towar & D. M. Hogan*, Philadelphia, and *Hogan & Co.*, Pittsburgh; did, on the first day of July last, by mutual consent, dissolve Partnership; all engagements entered into since that time by either party, will be completed by them respectively; and in future the business will be continued in Philadelphia, by *A. Towar* and *J. Hogan*, under the firm of *Towar & Hogan*, and in Pittsburgh by *D. M. Hogan.*
Pittsburgh, Jan. 10.—3t.

NEW WHOLESALE

Grocery and Commission Warehouse,
NUMBER 168 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, from the eastern markets, and offer for sale, on accommodating terms, a large and well selected assortment of GROCERIES, consisting, in part, of the following articles, viz:—
Rio, Laguira, Java, and St. Domingo Coffee;
Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Imperial Teas;
Single and Double Refined Loaf Sugar;
Bengal and Spanish F. Indigo;
Madder, Alum, Ginger;
Pepper, Alspice, Cinnamon;
Cloves, Nutmegs, Raisins;
Figs, Almonds, &c.;
Salt Petre, Epsom and Glauber Salts;
New Orleans and Sugar House Molasses;
Best Spanish Segar, Cavendish & Spun Tobacco;
New Orleans Sugar;
Madeira, Teneriffe, Malaga and Lisbon Wine;
Jam. Spirits, Cogniac and Common Brandy;
Holland Gin, N. E. Rum, &c. &c.

STROOP & CAROTHERS.

☞The highest price in cash or groceries will be paid for all kinds of country produce.
December 23—tf

☞Bank Stock for Sale.

IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of Virginia, passed at their last Session, extending the Charter of the North Western Bank of Virginia, at Wheeling—

Notice is hereby given, that Books will be opened by the Superintendants, appointed by law for that purpose, for the sale of 1460 Shares of One Hundred Dollars each of the Capital Stock of said Bank, on the 26th day of January, 1832, at each of the places hereafter named, to wit—Wheeling, Wellsburgh, Morgantown, and Middleburn.—The Books will be kept open ten days at each place before mentioned—two-fifths of the amount subscribed, to be paid at the time of subscribing, in the current coin of the United States; the other three-fifths, in 2, 4, and 6 months thereafter.—By order of the Board of Directors.

ARCH. WOODS,
President of the N. W. B. Va.
Wheeling, Dec. 22, 1831. [Jan. 3, 1832.—d7J]

HOUSES TO LET.

THE Subscriber offers for rent, a large Three Story Brick House, suitable for a Store and Dwelling House, situate in the Diamond, next door to the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. Possession can be given immediately.

Also, two Two Story Brick Dwelling Houses, and one Two Story Frame Dwelling, situate on Marbury street, between Liberty and Penn streets. These houses are in excellent order. Possession can be given 1st April, 1832.

Also, two Two Story Frame Dwelling Houses, situate at the end of Fourth street, in good order, and pleasantly situated—possession can be given 1st April, 1832.

☞All these houses will be leased for one, two, three, four, or five years, on accommodating terms. Inquire of the Subscriber, at his residence, next door to the office of the Gazette, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh. MOSES CULLEN.
December 2, 1831.—tf

OFFICE OF ALLEGHENY BRIDGE COMPANY, 2d *January*, 1832.

THE President and Managers of "the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River, at Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny," have this day declared a dividend of *four per cent.* for the last six months. The same will be paid to Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 10th inst.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr. Treasurer.

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR.—For Sale ten Hhds. of Superior Quality New Orleans Sugar. Apply to
BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.
Jan. 6.—3t

European & American Agency,

MORE PARTICULARLY WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

THE undersigned intends, as usual, to leave Pittsburgh, Pa. on the first day of March, and sail from New York on the first day of April next, on a *Thirteenth Tour*, through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of business, as a

GENERAL AGENT,

And will return to Pittsburgh, about the first of December, 1832.

Many years ago he made extensive arrangements, whereby money remittances could be made and received to and from upwards of five hundred cities and towns on the continent of Europe, viz: in France, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, &c. &c.

In England, Scotland, and Ireland, legacies and hereditary property recovered and received; lands, houses, and tenements sold; claims, debts, dues, demands, inheritances and rents collected; estates managed; stocks and all kinds of revertionary property sold; dividends of bank annuities received; voting in the choice of assignees; receiving dividend and signing certificates; acting as commissioner in taking the acknowledgment of fines and recoveries; examining witnesses under commission; procuring all kinds of documents; comparing and cross comparing same, if necessary, and proving them in evidence, on trial; witnessing the execution of deeds and memorials thereof, so that they can be registered according to act of Parliament; making searches of all kinds in public offices; proving the identity and existence of Cestui que Vies, or lives of leases of lands; procuring and receiving the consignment of goods and vessels, &c. &c. &c.

If required, reference can be given, in every part of the United States, and every information may be obtained, by post paid letters, addressed,

"JAMES STUART,
European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa."

P. S.—Three lots in the town of Albion, in the state of Illinois, on which are erected beautiful stone buildings. Also, a farm adjoining said town, known by the name of Norwood, containing 320 acres of land, on which are erected a large and commodious dwelling house, and a two story distillery, &c. Also, 91¼ acres of land in Bart township, Lancaster county, Pa., *for sale Low.*

☞The Brownsville Galaxy, Wheeling Gazette, Washington Examiner, Kittanning Columbian, Mercer Press, Butler Repository, Erie Gazette, Meadville Messenger, Steubenville Herald, New Lisbon Palladium, Greensburgh Gazette, and Uniontown Democrat, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars, and forward their accounts to this office.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 9, 1831.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.
Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

WUNASTROCHT'S FRENCH GRAMMAR.—A supply just received and for sale by D. M. HOGAN,
Jan. 10—2t 73 Wood street.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale, by SYLVESTER—who will always receive the Latest Publications, at the lowest New York prices—*the Wonders of the Universe;* or Curiosities of Nature and Art, including Memoirs and Anecdotes of Wonderful and Eccentric Characters of every Age and Nation, from the earliest period to the present time, embellished with numerous Engravings.
January 10, 1832.

WHITE FISH.—Just received from Cleaveland, Lake Erie, 30 barrels WHITE FISH, in fine order, of a superior quality—for sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN.
No. 108 Second street.
Jan. 10.—tf.

10 DOLLARS REWARD.---Ran away from the subscriber, living near Greensburgh, Westmoreland county, on the night of 29th ult., an indented negro boy, between 13 and 14 years of age, named ROSSELL BELL. He is a very intelligent, smart lad: had on, when he went off, a dark mixed frock coat, spotted and striped woollen shirt, with sleeves next his skin, and thick new barred dark flannel wammus; dark mixed cassinet trowsers, nearly new; good homemade woollen hose, and strong coarse shoes, and wool hat. The above described boy was seen on the road to Pittsburgh the day following, and I have no doubt he is now in that city. All persons are hereby cautioned not to harbor or employ the said runaway, as they will be dealt with according to law. The above reward will be given to any person lodging him in the Pittsburgh or Greensburgh gaol.

E. N. CLOPPER.

January 10---3t*

TO THE PUBLIC.

AN Apology is due from the subscriber, for imposing the task on the readers of this paper, to peruse his advertisements; particularly those relating to Lotteries, which may appear as repetitions. There are several causes which render it necessary so frequently to address the public. 1st. The establishment in Pittsburgh is comparatively new, and there is much competition: it behooves him to make himself known. 2d. It is a fact, so propitious has been *Dame Fortune*, that Sylvester has had occasion weekly to announce the sale of prizes, say $16,000, 3 of $10,000, and 30 of $1,000. 3d. The variety of articles for sale at Sylvester's Store, require he should keep them before the public.

Books may be obtained at New York prices; Caps are on hand in every variety; Segars of the very best quality, Wholesale or Retail; Down Tippets for the Ladies; French Engravings; Sealing Wax, and Visiting Cards.

Next Saturday, will be drawn the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 1, for 1832. Capitals 12,000, and 5,000 dollars. Tickets only 4 dollars.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
No. 16, Exchange Buildings.

On the 28th January, Class 2 will be drawn. Capital $40,000 Tickets, 10 dollars. Orders from abroad, for one or more Tickets, need not be post paid.

January 10, 1832.

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,

BRADDOCKSFIED, NEAR PITTSBURGH,

Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission, Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, - - - *per annum*,	$130
Tuition in Music, - - - -	40
Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors, -	24
Oil Painting, - - - -	40
French, - - - -	20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does exceed two hundred dollars a year.—Payment three months in advance.

M. OLVER.

September 13, 1831.

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.

The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of your letter of 13th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern has, upon trial, proved to be good; we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,

MOORES & WILSON,
Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va.

To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.
Nov. 21, 1831.

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.

JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give them a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.

THORNILEY & TOWNSEND
Fallston, Nov. 22, 1831.

The Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, which we have in use in our establishment, (the Hope Cotton Factory,) has given the greatest satisfaction, and we feel justifiable in recommending them to others.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

The Machine Cards, manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh, some of which are in use in the manufactories at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., have given entire satisfaction, and therefore have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of the manufacturers generally. Yours, respectfully,

FREDERICK RAPP.

December 30—tf

RECEIVED, per late arrivals, and offer for sale, *FIFTY BARRELS MOLASSES*.

G. C. ANDERSON & Co.,
Dec. 9, 1831.—tf. 148 Wood street.

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS

AND

EARTHENWARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.

February 12, 1830.---tf

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18 1829.—tf.

30 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscribers, on Sunday the 16th ultimo, DANIEL M'CARTNEY, an indented apprentice to the Coppersmith Business. He is 19 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark hair, blue eyes, and rather fair complexion. He took with him a blue tight-bodied coat, partly worn, with gilt buttons; one pair new black mixed cassinet pantaloons, and one pair of black worsted or bombazine ditto: one light blue cassinet waistcoat; one striped swansdown ditto, and a new pair of pegged bootees, together with other clothes not recollected. He has a brother living in Mobile, (engineer on the steam boat Isabella,) and has often said he would like to go there. He has been much in the habit of reading plays, and frequently associated with play actors: in all probability his object is to join with some *traveling players*.

The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and secure the said apprentice so that the subscribers may get him again. The public are cautioned against harboring him, under the penalty of the law.

L. & P. PETERSON.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 8, 1831.---tf

THE ATLANTIC SOUVENIR for 1832, with 12 splendid Engravings on Steel, by the best artists, just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & CO.,
Oct 25—tf 51 Market street.

COACH TRIMMER & BLACKSMITH WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to employ a Coach Trimmer, and a Blacksmith acquainted with carriage work. To sober, industrious workmen, masters of the above branches, good wages and constant employment will be given. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. JAMES S. WHYTE.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1831.—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

PLAYING CARDS, by the Gross, Dozen, or Single Pack, consisting of Eagle, Henry Eighth, Merry Andrew, &c. Also, very superior Real Havannah Segars: together with Books and Engravings. For sale by S. J. SYLVESTER, 16 Exchange Buildings. Nov. 29.

IN addition to the usual attractions of the Pennsylvania Museum, a SPLENDID COSMORAMA has just been fitted up, containing Views of various Cities, Public Buildings, &c. in Europe and America. Oct 4

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21---tf

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise. Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't.

Sept. 25---tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

25 CASES FUR HATS—for sale by M. ATWOOD, corner of Wood and Front streets. Dec. 2---tf.

FOR SALE,

50 Hogsheads Leaf Tobacco; 75 do. New Orleans Sugar; 30 bbls. No. 2 Mackeral;
20 tons Pig Lead:
250 reams Crown Straw Wrapping Paper;
20 kegs Manufactured Tobacco;
50 boxes Cavendish do.

Which the subscribers offer on liberal terms.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Nov. 29, 1831.---tf

FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers, Assignees of Thos. Fink, offer for sale the following property, situated in Pipe Town.—1 Steam Engine; 1 Rack Lathe, and Furniture; 1 Boring Mill, and Furniture; 1 Vice; 1 Circular Saw; 1 Crane, and Appurtenances; 1 Lot of Cast Iron; 3 Grind-stones, and Pulleys; 1 Lot of Boring Heads; 1 do. do. Patterns; 1 Set Engine Patterns. Also, the lease of a certain Lot, near the Engine House, and Stack of Chimneys. Also, a quantity of House Furniture—Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Carpeting, &c.

All the above articles will be sold at *private* sale, on or before the second day of April next, and if not sold at private sale by that day, then they will be sold at public outcry, to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 7th of April, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises.

THOMAS SAMPLE, }
JOHN LEECH, } *Assignees*

Dec. 27, 1831.—tf

WANTED—To take charge of and superintend a White Lead Manufactory—a man who understands the business well, and whose moral character and habits of industry can be highly recommended. Such a person can be informed of a very desirable situation, by applying to Cochran & Irwin, No. 108 Second street, Pittsburgh. December 2—tf

COTTON.

100 BALES Tennessee Cotton in Store, and for sale by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

November 29, 1831.—tf

HOLDERS OF NOTES on the Westmoreland Bank of Greensburgh, will find it to their advantage to call at this office. The highest price will be paid for this paper, if presented immediately. GEORGE A COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.

August 30, 1831

TO CARPENTERS.—A fresh supply of "Union Factory" BENCH & MOULDING PLANES; together with Jones' Patent Self Regulating Sash Planes; Patent Ploughs, and Spear's 30 inch London Spring Steel Ripping Saws; and a large supply of Cam's Edge Tools: just received by LOGAN & KENNEDY,

Aug 30 66 Wood street, Pittsburgh

Domestic Woollen Goods.

CLOTHS, CASSINETTS, AND FLANNELS, of various colors and qualities: Just received from the manufactures, and for sale by the piece or package, on accommodationg terms, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN.

ALSO, COTTON GOODS, viz:—Tickings, Plaids, Checks, and an assortment of Cotton Yarn. September 9.

CIRCULAR.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated together for the purpose of transacting a general FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of

LITTLE & HAYS,

and have taken that commodious brick warehouse, Nos. 3 & 5 Market st't, where they are prepared to receive any consignments directed to their care. As they neither have nor intend having any interest or agency in any boats, correspondents may depend on having their goods forwarded without delay, unless otherwise directed.

They will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, which will be furnished at manufacturers' prices.

Orders and Consignments thankfully received and punctually attended to.

WILLIAM LITTLE,
ROBERT S. HAYS.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1831---tf

New Establishment!!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have opened a Wholesale

DRY GOODS AND FUR STORE!

AT NO. 90 WOOD STREET,

between Fifth street and Diamond alley, under the firm of M. E. MOEHRING & BROTHER; where they intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of *Staple and Fancy Articles*, mostly of their own importation from Europe.—Also, all kinds of HATTERS' FURS, LEATHERS, AND TRIMMINGS, which they will sell at wholesale on liberal terms.

☞Being engaged in the Shipping Trade to Europe, they will purchase Furs and Deer Skins, for which they will pay the highest cash price, and will take in trade, Produce, suitable for the Eastern Market, such as Feathers, Bees-wax, Rags, and Wool.—City and Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call.

MORITZ E. MOEHRING,
MOSES E. MOEHRING,

☞Country Merchants will find good sale for Wool Hats, either for cash, or in exchange for goods. Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1831.—3m.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

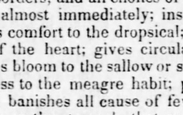
MICHIGAN, URBANA, AND SCIOTO BANK NOTES, are received at three per cent discount. *Wanted*, Georgia, North and South Carolina Money. Also, Sovereigns, Guineas, Doubloons, &c. GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

September 20

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.



THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning. [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

MACKAREL.

100 BARRELS No. 3 Mackerel, warranted prime. Just received and for sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

December 2---tf

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, May 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

March 22, 1831.---tf Front street.

REFINED SUGAR.

THE subscribers, having been appointed agents for the sale of the above article, can supply merchants and others on the most favorable terms. COCHRAN & IRWIN,

Sept. 9. No. 108 Second street.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19---tf

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq. late of Ross township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the said subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of land, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and a good orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, }
WILLIAM SAMPLE, } Executors.

February 25, 1831.—tf.

50 BOXES EASTERN CUT TACKS, received on consignment, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN,

June 17 Nos. 108 and 110 Second street

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Executors.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829---tf.

TO RENT,

AND possession given on the first day of April next, a two story house and lot in Allegheny town, fronting on Federal street. The house is new, and in good repair, with convenient back buildings. The situation is pleasant for a summer residence. Inquire of HANNAH JOHNSON, Diamond Alley. Dec. 23.

FOR SALE AT SYLVESTER'S—A large assortment of *CLOTH CAPS*, plain, and trimmed with fur. Also, Ladies' Down Tippets, Fur Colars, for the Gentlemen, and an assortment of Books, suitable for New Year's Presents. The whole will be sold cheap. 16 Exchange Buildings. Dec. 27.

RIFLE BARRELS.

BAYERS'S Superior Rifle Barrels constantly kept for sale by

S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.

Oct. 21, 1831.—6m

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.---Lost some time ago, a *Red Morocco Pocket Book*, containing sundry papers, which are of no use but to the owner. The above reward will be paid to the person who will return the same to

JOHN SHERIFF.

Jan 6---3t

TARIFF FOUNDRY,

AND

STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY,

Fronting on First and Water streets, immediately below the Monongahela Bridge.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have added to their Steam Engine Manufactory AN AIR FOUNDRY, and are now ready to execute all kinds of Castings, with promptness and in the best manner. Grateful for past favors in the Steam Engine business, they respectfully solicit a continuance of them, and pledge the public that no efforts shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

J. F. & E. GREER.

June 28—1y

THE subscriber wishes to rent the large Three Story Brick Dwelling House and Shop, where he now resides, situated in Liberty, between Market and Wood streets.

March 18.---tf. FELIX BRUNOT.

J. C. BUCKLES,

Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE wish to caution our friends against an imposition too successfully practised on them, with spurious Nails stamped "JUNIATA."—This caution is deemed necessary from the fact that Nails have been manufactured from inferior Iron, and receive this brand.

An attempt of this kind is calculated to bring into disrepute the JUNIATA IRON, which has been long known to our western friends as an article of the very best quality. We would advise, therefore, in order to defeat this imposition, that the purchaser be governed in his selection by the *names* of the *manufacturers*, which will be found marked on the end of each keg of nails, and stamped on each bar of iron.

The undersigned manufacture their Iron *from the Ore*, and will stand accountable for the quality of the *Iron* and *Nails* marked with their stamp.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
LYON, SHORB & Co.,
H. S. SPANG & SON.

☞The Wheeling Gazette, Cincinnati Gazette, and Louisville Focus, will publish the above for three months, and send their accounts to this office. September 27.—tf.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

Chambersburgh Bk.	1	N. Y. State Bks.	2
Poultney's Bk. Md.	1	New England	2
Cohen's	1	Ohio bills gen. under 85	2
Virginia paper	1	Pottsville	2
Camden	1	Wilksbarre	2
New Jersey, gen.	1	Salisbury, Md.	2
New York city, gen.	1	Scioto	3
Delaware	½ to 1	Dayton Man. Co.	3
Maryland, gen.	½ to 1	Urbana Bk.	3
Natchez	5	Michigan	3
Louisiana	5	South Carolina	3
Yeatman, Woods & Comp., payable at Nashville	5	Georgia and N. C.	4
Canton	2	Canada	4
		Susquehannah	5

Wanted: Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Doubloons, Eagles, Louisd'ors, Ducats, Johannes, and every description of Gold.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
October 11

SYLVESTER'S

Lottery & Exchange Office

NEXT DOOR TO THE EXCHANGE, PITTSBURGH.

S. J. SYLVESTER, of New York, has opened an Office as above, for the sale of Lottery Tickets, and transacting all business connected with the Exchange of Notes, Purchasing of Gold, &c. Adventurers in lotteries are requested to make a trial at the new office. They may rely on being served faithfully, punctually, and attentively. The name of Sylvester is well known in connexion with the selling of prizes. There are hundreds of persons in the United States who have been made independent by their purchases from the Sylvesters in Philadelphia and New York Prizes sold at this office will be cashed on favorable terms, or the money may be had at any of the Managers' offices in the Union.

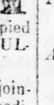
S. J. S. will continue his office in New York; his brother N. Sylvester will attend at Pittsburgh. Orders by mail are solicited, and shall meet with the utmost punctuality. For the information of those remitting, Sylvester begs to state he has special permission to refer to Messrs. Yates & M'Intyre.

☞A semi-monthly paper will be issued from this office containing the drawn numbers of past, and schemes of the ensuing lotteries, a bank note list, counterfeit detecter, and general information. This paper will be sent *gratis* to all who deal with the proprietors.

Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

☞The schemes now before the public are unusually splendid. Sylvester will keep tickets in all authorised lotteries, and in great variety. When one or more tickets are ordered, postage *need not be paid*. August 2,—tf.

TO BE LET



THAT well finished THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Grant and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. James Gray. Apply to D. S. SCULLY, Esq. or HARMAR DENNY.

ALSO, The Three Story Brick House adjoining, now occupied by J. & D. Moore. Immediate possession to be given. Apply, in the absence of Wm. Croghan, Esq., to D. S. SCULLY, at his office, in the Diamond. April 8—tf

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,

June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner of Wood and Third streets, opposite Griffith's Hotel, and in the house lately occupied by W. Bell & Co.

I HAVE opened a general assortment of DRY GOODS at the above stand, which will be sold at fair market prices, by the piece or package only. My friends and dealers are invited to call. C. CURTIS.

April 15—tf

MERCHANTS and others from the Western States will find it to their advantage to call at this Office, and have their money exchanged.—Every description of Western Paper received at a small discount, and United States' Bank Paper given in exchange. Foreign and American Gold purchased at the highest premium rates.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 18, 1831.

PIG METAL.

THE Subscribers have just received, per Amulet, a Lot of Pig Metal, which they offer for sale. As they are receiving heavy consignments, they will shortly be enabled to offer to the consumers a regular supply of this article.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Nov. 29.—tf

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER

January 22, 1830.—tf

WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE.

150 CASKS, in prime order, just rec'd and for sale by

Nov 4 ESTEP & QUINBY.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set; together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PRESS, and CUT GLASS WARE*, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

NEW JUVENILE READER.

THE Infant School Reader; consisting of words of one sound, with 150 Spelling Lessons of words of one syllable; the meanings of which are also well explained by words of one syllable. By W. Ballantine—embellished with numerous wood cuts.—"It needs all we know to make things plain."

N. B.—Teachers and parents are particularly requested to examine the above little work, as it is one so well adapted to the instruction of youth. Just published and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Book-sellers, 51 Market street. June 14.—tf

DE LA MONTERAT'S

Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR *the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.*

DOCTOR RUSH'S

Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach PILLS,

An invaluable remedy for indigestion in its most complicated forms.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh; and also by CHAS. AVERY & CO., corner of Wood and Second streets. March 4—1y

NOTES OF THE BANK OF MICHIGAN will be bought for a few days at two and a half per cent. discount; and all New York funds will be bought at very low rates. ☞The best price given for Guineas and Sovereigns.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
16 Exchange Buildings.

☞For Sale, Playing Cards; Superior Segars; French Prints, &c. Dec. 6, 1831.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

NEW, LONDON ANNUALS, FOR 1832.

HEATH'S PICTURESQUE ANNUAL, a large 12mo, beautifully bound, with elegant engravings, by the first artists.

LITERARY SOUVENIR, edited by Alaric A. Watts, beautifully bound, with splendid engravings.

NEW YEAR'S GIFT and JUVENILE SOUVENIR, edited by Alaric A. Watts. Just published and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO.

Dec. 23.

DOWN Tippets for the Throat, 50 Cents.—The ladies should not be without this cheap, neat and most desirable article of dress, if desirous to avoid the Influenza. Gentlemen traveling, are recommended to wear Buckskin Vests, which effectually exclude the cold—a few for sale at

S. J. SYLVESTER'S,
16 Exchange Buildings.

Cloth Caps, for gentlemen and youths, of the latest fashions. Dec. 20